



COMMERCIAL REPORT.

MONEY MARKETS.

By Southern Associated Press.
New York, March 6.—Money on call easy at 1½ per cent last night at 2 per cent, and closing offered at 2½ per cent. Sterling exchange is steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at 47½, 48½ for sixty days and 48½, 49½ for demand. Post office rates, 8½, 9½. Commercial bills, 48½, 49½. Government bonds end easier.

THE STOCK MARKET—CLOSING BIDS.

American Cotton Oil, 22½; Amer. Can, Cotton Oil, 11½; Amer. Sugar Refinery, 9½; American Tobacco, 9½; American Tobacco, prof., 10½; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, 3½; Baltimore and Ohio, 5½; Canada, 1½, 3½; Chesapeake and Ohio, 16½; Chicago and Alton, 14½; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 7½; Chicago, Gas Trust, 11½; Delaware and Lackawanna, 15½; Distillers and Cattle, 7½; Florida, 14½, 15½; Grefco, 16½; General Electric, 26½; Georgia Central, 8½; Lake Erie and Western, 15½; Lake Erie and Western, prof., 5½; Lake Shore, 13½; Louisville and Nashville, 4½; Louisville, New Albany and Chicago, 6½; Manhattan Consolidated, 10½; Memphis and Charleston, 1½; Michigan Central, 12½; Missouri Pacific, 12½; Mobile and Ohio, 12½; Nashville and Chattanooga, 6½; United States Cordage, 7½; New Haven, Central, 25½; New York Central, 25½; New York and New England, 2½; Norfolk and Western, prof., 10½; Northern Pacific, 2½; Northern Pacific, prof., 11½; Northwestern, 8½; Northwestern, prof., 13½; Incide Mail, 2½; Reading, 7½; Rock Island, 6½; St. Paul, 5½; St. Paul, prof., 11½; Silver Certificates, 6½; Tennessee Coal and Iron, 14½; Tennessee Coal and Iron, prof., 7½; Texas, 5½; Wabash, prof., 12½; Western Union, 3½; Wheeling and Lake Erie, 8½; Wheeling and Lake Erie, prof., 3½; Alabama Cities, 10½; Alabama, class B, 10½; Alabama Cities, 10½; Atlanta, 4½; Boston, 10½; North Carolina, 1½, 10½; South Carolina, 1½; Tennessee, New Settlements, 8½; Virginia, 6½, defore, 3½; Virginia, Trust Co., 6½; Virginia Funding Debt, 5½; United States, 6½; Virginia, 11½; United States, 4½; junctions, 11½; United States, 2½; Southern Railway Common, 9½; Southern Railway Common, prof., 22½; South Carolina, 1½, 10½.

Where to Place Brooders.

Brooders should have a house set apart for this operation, even if they are of the outdoor pattern, early in the season especially. Later the outdoor brooders may be used in the open air. The brooder house preferred by a Country Gentleman correspondent has a board floor, windows that admit the sunlight on the southerly side of the house and room about the brooder to secure exercise for the chickens, which, if very early in the season, cannot be advantageously allowed to run out of doors. The house need not be expensive. Even a building inclosed on three sides, open to the south—a mere shed—will answer, if one uses outdoor brooders, though an inclosed house is better. This correspondent has used brooders in a cellar and had really good success with them, but prefers a house set apart to their use. It is not necessary, however, to exercise so much care in the location of a brooder as in that of an incubator, for a hatched chick has much greater vitality than the unhatched germ. Still the more favorable the situation of the brooder, other things equal, the more satisfactory will be the growth and development of the chickens.

Corn in the Southwest.

It is the opinion of Texas Farm and Ranch that the southwest can raise more corn per acre, more pounds per bushel and with greater certainty of yield than any other portion of the continent. That journal calls attention to the fact that a few years ago The American Agriculturist offered \$500 premium for the heaviest yield on one acre of land. It was won by Zachariah Drake of Marlboro county, S. C., with a thoroughly authenticated yield of 255 bushels of shelled corn. The next highest yield was made in Yates county, N. Y.—191 bushels. Careful estimates have been made that give southern corn a slightly higher feeding value than northern corn. The total feeding value of 14 crops raised in the south under The American Agriculturist competition was placed at \$72 average per acre. Some number of acres raised in the north and east averaged \$64 per acre.

"Just wait until cotton goes to 2½ cents per pound," says the authority quoted, "and see the farmers of the south go for hogs and corn the succeeding year, and then see where is the best 'corn belt.' Texas can produce enough corn for export to feed a dozen western states and sell it to them cheaper than they can raise it themselves. And she can feed hogs and sell bacon to the farmers of Kansas and Nebraska on such terms that they will have to go out of the business and go to making butterine and filled cheese. We claim to reside in the 'corn belt' of America."

Cotton After Crops.

Some southern authorities advise cotton after oats. Commenting on this advice, American Cultivator says: "Any northern farmer will tell the southern planter that the oat crop does not leave the soil in the best or even in a passable condition for any crop that succeeds. Oat roots are especially exhaustive of phosphates. Wheat itself does not take more of this mineral from the soil. It is just what is needed in making a thrifty growth of the cotton plant. Even at 5 cents per pound for cotton it will better pay those who can grow it to devote their land to it to the exclusion of oats. The two crops interfere with each other, each taking the same kind of nutrient. If a fallow crop to precede cotton be wanted, we should advise Georgia planters to sow crimson clover, not to be removed from the land, but to be plowed under as green manure in spring to help feed the cotton plant."

A Printer's Epitaph.

No man shall copy had perplex my brain:
No more shall type's small face my eyeballs strain;
No more the proof's foul page create me trou-
bles,
My errors transpositions, out and doubles;
No more to overrule shall I begin;
No more be driving out or driving in;
The stubborn pressman's brow I now may scoff,
Revise, corrected and finally worked off.
—Printing World.

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The kainit on the markets is all about one grade, containing about 12 per cent of actual potash. In addition it contains common salts and salts of magnesia, and these add something to its value, according to the authority quoted. For an average compost that made by Furman's formula, as first promulgated by himself, is as good as can be made with present lights before us. This formula was 30 bushels of each of barnyard manure and cotton seed, 400 pounds of acid phosphate and 200 pounds of kainit.

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No man shall copy had perplex my brain:
No more shall type's small face my eyeballs strain;
No more the proof's foul page create me trou-
bles,
My errors transpositions, out and doubles;
No more to overrule shall I begin;
No more be driving out or driving in;
The stubborn pressman's brow I now may scoff,
Revise, corrected and finally worked off.
—Printing World.

FIELD AND GARDEN.

COMPOSTS AND FERTILIZERS.

In preparing for composts into which yard manure enters one of the first points to decide is what phosphates to buy. The Southern Farm gives the information that the largest portion of acid phosphate now for sale, whether made north or south, consists of Charleson phosphate rock treated with sulphuric acid. To some a little potash is added. The best guide for the farmer is to buy by analysis. That which contains the largest percentage of available phosphoric acid is the best. The freight is the same on a high grade article as on a low grade article. Therefore, as a rule, the high grade is the cheaper of the two. Farmers ought to combine and buy carlots directly from manufacturers. They can thus buy cheaper.

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Chicago Markets.

Chicago, March 6.—The leading fair is ranged as follows: Wheat closed lower. Corn closed lower. Oats closed lower. Pork closed higher.

Wheat—March, 5½; May, 5½; June, 5½; July, 5½; Closing—March, 5½; May, 5½; June, 5½; July, 5½.

Corn—March, 4½; May, 4½; July, 4½; Closing—March, 4½; May, 4½; July, 4½.

Oats—May, 2½; June, 2½; July, 2½; Closing—May, 3½; June, 2½; July, 2½.

Pork—May, 10½; Closing—May, 10½.

Lard—May, 6½; July, 6½; Closing—May, 6½; June, 6½; July, 6½.

Lamb—May, 6½; July, 6½; Closing—May, 6½; June, 6½; July, 6½.

Bacon—Shoulders, 7½c.

Breast—Sugar cured, 11c.

Lard—Pork lard, 8c; tallow, compound; compound, in cans, 6c.

Cheese—Cream, 10½c; Western Dairy, 10c as to quality.

Dairies—New York State, dairy, new, 2½c; fresh creamery, 2½c; Western, 10c.

Kerosene Oil—Firm, 1½ degrees, 7½c; 100°, 10c; 150°, 8½c; 150°, 10c; 150°, 10½c; 150°, 11c.

Sugar Market.

Market firm. Local sales are being made day-to-day as follows:

Powdered.....	4 11
Granulated.....	4 11
Confectioners' Standard "A".....	3 78
Confectioners' Standard "B".....	3 78
Confectioners' Standard "C".....	3 31
Keystone Extra "C".....	3 27
American Extra "C".....	3 21

SHOULDER—Sugar cured, 7½c.

BACON—Shoulders, 7½c.

BREAST—Sugar cured, 11c.

LARD—Pork lard, 8c; tallow, compound; compound, in cans, 6c.

CHEESE—Cream, 10½c; Western Dairy, 10c as to quality.

DAIRIES—New York State, dairy, new, 2½c; fresh creamery, 2½c; Western, 10c.

KEROSENE OIL—Firm, 1½ degrees, 7½c; 100°, 10c; 150°, 8½c; 150°, 10c; 150°, 10½c; 150°, 11c.

SUGAR MARKET.

Market firm. Local sales are being made day-to-day as follows:

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